THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 31, 1840. | NO. XXXIII. OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1022.)

TERMS
OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square (of 340 ems, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

SILK-WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at 50 cents per thousand, a very large quantity of Silk-worm Eggs, carefully raised by herself and in a good state of preservation.

MARTHA D. FRONTIS.

Salisbury, Jan. 17. 1840. p

DENTISTRY.

W. A. M'CORMICK, M. D.
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has taken an office at the Mansion Hotel, for the purpose of practising DENTAL SURGERY, in all its various branches, on the most improved and scientific principles, viz. *Scaling, Plugging, Extracting, Inserting Teeth on Pivot, Gold Spring, Plate, &c.*

He is a regular graduate of Medicine, and hopes by attention and assiduity in the line of his profession, to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. He is in possession of a material, not only innocent and easily applied, but far superior to any thing that ever yet has been discovered for *Plugging*, particularly in large cavities where the nerve is exposed and tooth otherwise much diseased, and would particularly recommend it to all before having their teeth extracted, which otherwise might be saved by having them plugged.

P. S. Ladies waited on at their private residences.

December 20, 1839. 2t.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. R. T. DICKUKES

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840. p

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for *cash*, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Dunn of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

Salisbury Female Academy.

The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy

INFORM the public, that this Institution will be opened on Monday, the 14th of October next. It is their intention to place this Seminary on a permanent and respectable basis; and no care will be wanting on their part, to render it, in every respect, worthy of the confidence of the friends of education, morality and religion, who seek for their daughters a place where intellectual and moral culture combined, will prepare them to occupy with usefulness and dignity, the sphere to which they may be called.

They are now making all suitable efforts to secure for Teachers, a Gentleman and Lady of high qualifications. Meanwhile, they have engaged Miss EMMA J. BARRE, a young Lady, in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation, they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught music in this, and other Seminaries, with entire satisfaction. As soon as the other Teachers are obtained, Miss BARRE will again devote herself exclusively to the musical department.

TERMS OF TUITION.

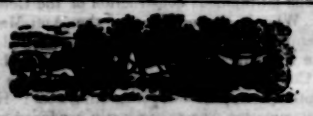
For beginners per session of 5 months,	$8 00
For the Rudiments with Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
The above, with the higher branches in Literary Department,	12 50
Music on the Piano or Guitar	25 00
Painting,	10 00

Ornamental Needle-work, and the making of wax flowers will be also taught, if desired, at $5 each.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839. tf.



Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

The above line is now in full operation, and arrives at Salisbury, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

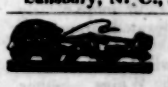
Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf



To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. tf.

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable lands in Lincoln County:

ONE TRACT

containing 302 acres, lying on the Catawba River six miles below Beattie's Ford.

A Tract of 132 acres adjoining the above.

A Tract of 200 acres adjoining the last.

A Tract known as the

CATAWBA SPRINGS,

containing 700 acres, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

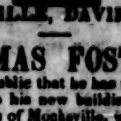
The Subscriber having determined to sell, these lands may be had on very liberal terms, with a credit of one, two, and three years.

Any one desiring to purchase and wishing to examine any of the lands, will be shown them by applying to Dr. S. X. JOHNSON who resides in the neighborhood, and who will inform them of further particulars in relation to terms.

H. W. CONNOR.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 8, 1839. tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 7tf

Tailoring Business.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the most *fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving and opening, at their stand at Mill Hill, Cabarrus County, a new and fresh supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry-Goods, Hard-ware, Tin-ware, Crockery, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Hats and Bonnets, &c. In short, their stock comprises almost every article usually kept in a country store, all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.

We return our thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage we have received and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

Cabarrus County, N. C., Dec. 27, 1839. tf

Bargains! Bargains!!

THE Subscribers have just received from the North, six

Family Carriages

AND

BAROUCHES,

Made to order and of the best materials, which will be sold for very moderate prices. They also have on hand

One Fine two-wheel Buggy,
And one Sulkey,

With HARNESS for each—all complete.

Those persons desirous of something neat and comfortable to ride in, cannot fail to be pleased both in style and price.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. tf

Northern Horses.

THREE PAIR of FINE **Northern Horses** for sale. They are young and well broke and warranted sound and perfectly gentle. Apply to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. tf

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Great Emporium, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of them medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER, of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, faintness, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r., 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swelled legs in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Jane Doulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodenant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and *symptoms of consumption*—cured in four weeks. *Her sister* cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Cress & Boger, of this town, Agents for the Proprietor.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

FROM THE KNOXVILLE (TENN.) ARGUS.

In our paper of to day we present to the public the Declaration of Independence made by the citizens of Mecklenburg, in the then Province of North Carolina, on the 20th of May, 1775. It will be gratifying, we have no doubt, to our readers, generally, to have an opportunity of perusing this remarkable document. It is worthy to be cherished in the memory of every lover of liberty, and to appreciate its character it is only necessary to advert to the extraordinary circumstances under which it was made, by those bold and master spirits who stood forth, thus early and fearlessly, to assert the rights of their much injured and beloved country. At this time, *no step like this had been taken.* The whole of the Provinces were in possession of a powerful Government, grounded in their insidious approaches to absolute despotism, by men of intelligence, experience, wealth, and vast personal, as well as official influence. The noble and determined patriots who assembled in the Town of Charlotte, on that memorable occasion, made the *first Declaration*, which announced to the world, that the great object was not *merely redress*, but *revolution!* It was the actual beginning of that Revolution which shook the British power here to its centre, and severed from the Crown its brightest jewel. This act had its full share, there can be no doubt, in giving that direction to our public Councils which finally roused to resistance the whole Anglo American people. It preceded the similar Declaration of Congress more than a year. The Spartan Band of Patriots seem deliberately to have counted the cost. They drew their swords and cast away the scabbards, and bid defiance to the perils with which they were surrounded, at a period when *hundreds* were trembling and hesitating what course to pursue. The history of their action on that day is equally curious and interesting. Their meeting at the Court House, was held after a general public notice of the event and their regular appointment as Delegates. They continued in session until 2 o'clock of the morning of the 20th of May, in the language of a cotemporary of that day, "*wellnigh sleepy, not hungry, not tired*"—and then passed unanimously the Declaration, which was subscribed with their names as published.

The first subscriber of that paper was Thomas Polk! To him was committed the charge of promulging it, on the following day, to the assembled people.—He read it from the Court House Door, when it was received and sanctioned with the most ardent enthusiasm. But, these master spirits did not stop here. They appointed delegates to proceed to Philadelphia where Congress was then assembled. They were instructed to urge the adoption of the act by that body. The Delegates immediately executed the high trust committed to them, and the committee who had drawn up the Declaration of Independence, received an answer from the three Deputies from North Carolina, then in Congress, approving of what had been done, and encouraging the devoted spirit of patriotism displayed by their constituents. The committee went still further! They kept up a regularly organized action, to promote the beginning of the great struggle of our Revolution. To those men we will let immortal honor be given! They have erected for themselves a monument, and prepared for their country a triumph, through all the generations who shall love our native land, and glory in their liberty.

We publish this Document from the compilation of facts made under the direction of the legislature of the State of North Carolina. Tennessee has, too, reason to be proud of it. She is the child of the Old North, and early distinguished herself in the cause in which her parent had led the way. We have likewise among us, some of the descendants of some of those master spirits who acted on that occasion. If we are rightly informed, some of them trace back their families to the Alexanders, and the Rev. Hezekiah J. Balch, we understand, has left a numerous posterity here.

The most popular and influential man of that heroic association, says, a cotemporary writer, was Thomas Polk, the ancestor of our present Democratic Governor, James K. Polk. By his personal influence, and extensive acquaintance, he probably contributed more than any single individual to the course of events, favorable to the Revolution, in the Province of North Carolina.

It is worthy of remark, that old Mecklenburg, from that day to this, has always been on the side of the largest liberty of the individual compatible with human happiness. In other words—she was then against despotism and aristocracy! When the Revolution had triumphed, and the paternal government of Washington had passed away, she took sides with *Mr. Jefferson* for the *Democracy*, and has so continued on the Democratic side to the present hour.

It is a singular coincidence, that the ancestor of our present Governor, (who also is a native of Mecklenburg,) should have contributed so much to a Revolution in his day, within the province of North Carolina, and that, to his descendant should have fallen the honor of achieving that *revolution of mind* in Tennessee, which has put down aristocratic principles, and established the ancient Democracy of our fathers! *Ecce signum! We hail the omen as felicitous!* and with this, let our political opponents ponder upon the Declaration of Independence, which we this day publish from the master spirits and patriots of Old Mecklenburg.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 28.

On Thursday last a party of Indians attacked a wagon on the Federal Road, near the Ocilla river, fired on the driver and guard, wounding two men and killing another.

On Saturday night last, the dwelling of Maj. J. S. Taylor, about six miles from Monticello, was attacked by Indians, and burnt to the ground.—The family made their escape.—*Floridian.*

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have been admitted to County Court practice, since the opening of the Term, viz: Augustus Bonner, of Newbern; William H. Leader, of Lincoln; M. Loaden, of Wilmington; Jas. S. Smith, of Hillsborough; Alpheus C. Lindsay, of Guilford; William A. Jeffreys, of Franklin; Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake.

Cyrus P. Mendenhall, of Guilford, and William W. Avery, of Burke, have been admitted to Superior Court practice.—*Raleigh Register.*

Political Facts for the People.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

GEN. HARRISON'S POLITICS.

Messrs. Editors: I send you extracts from an "Address to the People of Culpeper Co., Va.," published in Oct., 1836, and now re-published in the Richmond Enquirer. This address condenses within a nut-shell, some of the objections to Gen. Harrison, and presents a parallel between him and Mr. Van Buren, which must be interesting to all *candid* politicians at the present juncture.

I hope, since your course is a fair and liberal one, that you will give these extracts a place in your columns; more especially, as the other Press in this town has closed its columns *against* political *discussion*—giving its readers nothing that militates against its own partizan views—presenting them with only *ex parte* testimony, mutilated statements of all facts which, if *fairly* presented, would exhibit Mr. Van Buren's administration of the affairs of the nation in a favorable point of view.

A DEMOCRAT.

The remaining candidate is Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison—a gentleman who first attracted attention by his denunciation of the Masonic order, and was then seized upon by the universal Whig party, as their candidate for the Presidency, because of the belief that his military reputation would win him the support of the multitude. What is that reputation? Is it great and commanding? No: it was formed under disaster and insufficiency—criticism and reproach. It was sustained by certificates, essays and speeches, rather than by the sword. Who ever certified for Andrew Jackson? Let us examine the political principles of Gen. Harrison, however. We aver, that he is a Federalist, of the *Reign of Terror*—a Tariff, Internal Improvement and Bank man—that he *recognises the power of Congress over the question of Slavery*, &c., &c. Now for the proofs:

1st. As to the charge that he is a federalist of the *Reign of Terror*. In 1799 he took his seat as a Delegate to Congress, from the North-western Territory. As to his opinions at that time, we offer an extract from Mr. John Randolph's speech, delivered in 1826, in the Senate of the U. States; of which body General Harrison was at that time a member:

"Now, sir, the only difference between the gentleman from Ohio and myself is this—and it is vital: That gentleman and myself differ fundamentally and totally, and did differ when we first took our seats in Congress—he as a delegate from the Territory North-west of the river Ohio, I as a member of the other House from the State of Virginia; he was an open, zealous, frank supporter of the Sedition Law and Black-cockade administration; and I was as zealous, frank and open an opponent of the Black cockade and Sedition Law administration. We differ fundamentally and totally—we never can agree about measures or about men, I do not mean to dictate to the gentleman—let us agree to differ as gentlemen ought to do, especially natives of the same State, who are antipodes to each other in politics. He, I acknowledge, just *now*, the *zenith*, and I the *nadir*; but unless there is something false in the philosophy of the schools, in the course of time even these will change their places." (And the *prophecy* was soon *verified* in the election of Gen. Jackson, and the downfall of J. Q. Adams and his party.)

On the 4th of July, 1833, Gen. Harrison delivered a speech at Cheviot, in Ohio, strongly federal in its character, one extract only, from which, will our limits permit. He says,

"I have thus, fellow-citizens, endeavored to explain to you the principles upon which the Government of our Union is formed. I recommend to you however, the Proclamation of the President of the U. S., issued on the 10th of December last, and the speeches of Mr. Webster, delivered in the Senate of the U. S., at their last session of Congress, in answer to the arguments of Mr. Calhoun, as containing the most eloquent and satisfactory exposition of those principles that have recently been published. By issuing that Proclamation, I think Gen. Jackson has rendered a service to his country of greater magnitude than the splendid victory at New Orleans.."

It is well known that the principles of the Proclamation, as first understood, excited in the minds of the Democratic party so deep a feeling of alarm, that an authorized exposition was published, aiming to remove the fears of the President's friends; yet Gen. Harrison refers to it "as containing the most eloquent and satisfactory exposition of those principles which have been recently published"—Will the people have Gen. Harrison for President?

2d. As to his opinions as to the power of Congress over Internal Improvements.

In 1825 Mr. Van Buren laid the following before the Senate of the U. S."

"*Resolved*, That Congress does not possess the power to make roads and canals within the respective States."

"What was Gen. Harrison's opinion? 18th of March, 1818, a series of general resolutions were argued in the H. of D. On the 1st resolution,

"That Congress has power under the Constitution, to appropriate money for the construction of post roads, military and other roads, and of canals, and for the improvement of water courses."—(Ayes 90, noes 75—*Harrison* among the former.)

2d *Resolution*—"That Congress has power under the Constitution to construct post roads and military roads, provided that private property be not taken for public use without just compensation.' (82 ayes, 84 noes—*Harrison* among the yeas.)

3d *Resolution*—"That Congress has power under the constitution, to construct roads and canals necessary for commerce between States, provided that private property be not taken for public purposes, without just compensation."—(Ayes 71, noes 95,—Harrison among the yeas.)

4th *Resolution*—"That Congress has power under the constitution, to construct canals for military purposes, provided that no private property be taken for any such purposes, without just compensation being made therefor"—(ayes 31, nays 83. Harrison among the former.)

This is not all. We subjoin from the Nashville Republican, a Whig paper, the following:

"In 1836, Mr. Van Buren voted against the causing a survey to be made of the country between Apalachicola and Mississippi rivers, with a view to the formation of an inland navigation between the same."

"On the question the ayes were 16, nays 26,—among the nays are Macon, Randolph, Berrien, Hayne, Branch, Van Buren, White,—among the ayes, *Gen. Harrison!*

"March 20th of the same year, Mr. Van Buren, says the Nashville Republican, voted to strike out from the Military Appropriation Bill the first section, to wit: "For the continuation of the Cumberland road, $100,000. which shall be replaced out of the fund received," &c.

"On that question (for striking out the appropriation) the ayes were 15, the nays 21, among the ayes were all the names above mentioned, including Van Buren and White, side by side,—among the noes Gen. Harrison.

"On the same day, the *Republican* continues to complain, he, (Mr. Van Buren) voted to strike out an appropriation of $50,000 for the same purpose.'

"The motion to strike out was made by Mr. Cobb of Georgia, and was defeated by a vote of 13 to 19—among the ayes were the well known Southern names before quoted, and again, side by side,—Van Buren and White—*Gen. Harrison still in the negative*, voting for the Cumberland Road.

"On the 6th of April, complains the Republican, he voted against a bill for removing the obstructions in the Savannah River,—the vote was 36 ayes and 3 noes,—Macon, Tazewell and Van Buren.—There he differed from Judge White—but in good State Rights Company. Judge White voted for the appropriation with Gen. Harrison.

"On the 22d April,—continues the Republican Mr. Van Buren voted against 'a bill, authorizing a subscription of Stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal company."

"This bill nevertheless passed the Senate, ayes 20, nays 15,—among the nays, all the Southern names quoted before, who voted at all, and in addition, Van Buren and White—among the yeas, Gen. Harrison.

"Mr. Van Buren on this occasion made a short speech, to the effect as stated in the National Intelligencer of that day, that the "aid of the Federal Government could only be afforded to objects of improvement in three ways; by making a road or canal, and assuming jurisdiction—by making a road or canal, without assuming jurisdiction, leaving it to the States, or by making an appropriation without doing either. *In his opinion, the government had no right to do either.*"

This puts Gen. Harrison's Federal notions about this dangerous power beyond doubt. People of Culpeper, will you have him for President?

His opinions on the Tariff—Gen. Harrison's support of a tariff for protection has been uniform.—A few instances and a little authority must suffice:

"So far did he carry his support of a high Tariff, that in 1827 he voted in the Senate of the U. S. against reducing the duty on Coffee, almost a necessary of life to the people; among 14 nays, to a reduction of from 5 to 3 cents per pound—and he was also among 8 nays, to a reduction of the duty on Teas. He capped the climax of voting for the last high Tariff of 1828; and under *no* duress from any instructions from the Legislature of Ohio."

In June, 1831, he delivered a speech in Ohio, in which he says,—

"It has been uniformly asserted by the opponents of the Tariff, that the establishment of manufacturies here would destroy the markets of our produce abroad. But when has it been, that any foreign power would take from us any article but from necessity? When they have no bread of their own raising, they receive our floor. At present, we have two markets; one at home, which we have created for ourselves; and the other abroad, which circumstances have given us. If we had not created a home market, and if circumstances had not created one for us abroad, we should have no market for our products, and they would now be rotting on our hands, as they were a few years since. I believe that not one of the evils which were predicted from the Tariff have happened, and that not one of the advantages which were promised from it, but have been realized; and nothing but the folly of abandoning it, can bring us back to the hard times through which we have passed."

Again; so devoted is he to this policy that he declares, he will only modify or repeal the tariff,

"Whenever the streets of Norfolk and Charleston 'shall be covered with grass,' and our Southern friends find no market for their produce, and this state of things can be distinctly traced to the tariff."

This is surely enough; and we must compress. People of Culpepor, will you have this man for President?

Abolition.—Mr. Van Buren has been assailed without mercy as an abolitionist, although he has solemnly declared, in relation to the right of abolition in the District, that—

"I do not hesitate to give it to you, as my deliberate and well-considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of this power, against the wishes of the slave-holding States, *as imperative in their nature and obligations*, in regulating the conduct of public men, *as the most palpable want of constitutional power, would be.*"

Again, he declares if elected President—

"I must go into the presidential chair, the *inflexible* and *uncompromising opponent* of any attempt on the part of Congress *to abolish slavery* in the District of Columbia, *against the will of the slave-holding States*; and also with the determination, *equally decided*, to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists."

Again, he declares—

"That it is the *sacred duty* of those whom the people of the United States entrust with the control of its action, *so to use the constitutional power* with which they are invested, *as to prevent it*,"—(that is about abolition in the District.)

Thus emphatic is Mr. Van Buren, yet is he denounced as an Abolitionist by the friends of Gen. Harrison, who, has himself refused over and over again, to say what he would do with slaves in the District, who is yoked with Granger as Vice President, an open abolitionist, and who is sustained by the Abolition party of the North. In his celebrated Cheviot speech what does he say, and let us compare Mr. Van Buren with him. Read and judge for yourselves.

Harrison.—"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding the slaves, there appears to me to be *no constitutional objection* to its being thus applied, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day, not very distant, when the North American sun would not look down on a slave."

Van Buren.—Letter to Mr Gwinn in 1834.—"My opinions on the subject of the power of Congress over Slave property in the Southern States are so well understood by my friends, that I am surprised that an attempt to impose upon the public respecting them should be hazarded. The subject is, in my judgement, exclusively under the control of the State Governments; and I am surprised, nor do I believe that a contrary opinion, to an extent deserving consideration, is entertained in any part of the U. S. The charge, therefore, to which you have had the goodness to call my attention, "that I am in favor of an interference by Congress in manumitting your slave property," is destitute of foundation: so far from it, I do not see on what authority the General Government *could interfere without a change of the constitution, even at the instance of either or all of the slave holding States.*"

Here Harrison openly avows enthusiasm for the cause of emancipation. He says, "it has long been an object near my heart." He has no "constitutional objection." He would apply the whole surplus revenue—What is this but abolition! for which the deepest enthusiasm is felt. Yes! he would tax us to free our own property. What is taxing us for that object but taking the property itself? And this is the man *slave-owners* support in preference to Martin Van Buren. Will you, people of Culpeper, do it?

People of Culpeper! Gray heads of Democracy! recollect, we pray you, the Reign of Terror—the civil revolution of 1801—Recollect the second Reign of Terror and the glorious civil revolution of 1829—Recollect the bright auguries they gave of the glorious destinies of this Republic, and remember, we entreat you, remember, that in the present struggle is involved the great principles of former glorious victories, the preservation of which is essential to the developement and happiness of man.

Should it be the melancholy destiny of this great Republic to have at its head Wm. H. Harrison, the former triumphs of the Constitution will have been in vain—the march of liberty will be arrested and the friends of Coustitutional Government and the sacred Rights of man will have to mourn the heavy dispensation which will afflict our beloved country with a fortune so calamitous and unhappy. But should Martin Van Buren receive the suffrages of his fellow-citizens and be elevated to the "highest station in the world," it would be hailed with joyous acclamation as the deep and abiding determination of a great and free people to preserve those great principles for which their Revolutionary fathers fought and bled, and which have been watched over and preserved, as a vestal flame, by those illustrious sages, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, &c.—Go on, then, people of Culpeper, and do as you have in by-gone times. Every breeze from our sister States wafts us notes of triumph and victory, shouts upon shouts from our brother Republicans are already heard in the distance. On! then Democrats of Culpeper! On! join fearlessly in the mighty struggle which is at hand! that you may in the repose which will follow your mighty victory, enjoy that rich consolation which an approving conscience alone can secure.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"UNANIMITY" OF THE WHIGS.

Messrs. Editors: I see the Harrison "Whig" papers are "overly" anxious to persuade their readers, that the nomination at Harrisburg is cordially responded to by the Whigs throughout the Union. One Editor (of the Louisville Journal,) so far presumes upon the ignorance of his readers, as to assert, that the "Milledgeville Journal is, so far as we know, the only opposition paper in the Union that complains of the nomination of Gen. Harrison." Now, one of three things is certain; either the Louisville Journal's exchange list is very circumscribed—or the Editor is very careless in looking over his exchange papers—or, he has deliberately *deceived* his readers in regard to the sentiments of the Whig press; for, so far from there being any thing like "unanimity" or "harmony" among the Whig editors of the South, there is disaffection and open rebellion against the nomination of Harrison.

You have, Messrs. Editors, in former Nos. of the Carolinian, mentioned several cases of Whig editors having not only dissented from, but absolutely refused to go for Gen. Harrison: In addition to these, I have seen five or six other Whig papers to whom the nomination is gall and worm-wood:

"The Voice of Sumpter," at Livingston, Ala., a red-hot Whig paper, is as mad as a March hare at the nomination; and says he cannot go Harrison.

The "New Orleans True American," a leading Whig paper of Louisiana, kicks at the nomination: He insists on supporting Mr. Clay, and still keeps the Kentucky Senator's name flying at the head of his columns.

The Columbia (Tenn.) Observer, Whig, pours forth his lamentations after this wise:

"Shall we support the Harrisburg nomination, or shall we support an independent ticket, at the head of which is placed the name of our own pure, patriotic, high souled, but persecuted *Hugh L. White?* Let the people answer! Let the public press speak—let us hear the voice of the hustings;—and if need be, let the Whigs of each county send representatives to a general STATE CONVENTION, to compare opinions, weigh well the course we shall take, before we precipitously rush into it."

And to the Pulaski (Tenn.) Courier, Whig, the rumor of the nomination was a bitter pill. He says:

"The only remark necessary for us to make at this moment is, that *we most cordially hope that no such nomination has been made!* It has little favor with us, and we are much disposed to believe it will have still less with the people of Tennessee."

The Raymond (Mississippi) Times, comes out flat-footed against Harrison, and bluntly tells the Whigs, its friends, that

"This nomination will not take in this quarter. With Henry Clay as our candidate, we might have had some hopes of Mississippi; but with Harrison we can have none. It would therefore be a waste of words to say any thing more on the subject at present."

Bennett of the New York Herald, a Whig of the first water, calls the nomination a *miserable farce*; and says further:

"There has been in the "Whig" party for ten years past, a railing against all Military Chieftains by the lump. They would not—they could not—should not touch such articles. No, not they.—Well, what of it! The very first chance they have, they not only select a 'military chieftain,' but select one of the weakest, oldest, and super annuated of all the lot. All those military chieftains, now before the nation, who possess talents, energy, freshness, vigor of body and mind, are passed over, and the very one whose right foot is in the grave, and the other hard behind, is the cream of their choice. Oh! most lame and impotent conclusion of Whig wisdom.

"The whole history of this intrigue, from beginning to end, with the manner in which the real and original friends of Gen. Scott and Mr. Clay have been outgeneraled, outwitted, or voted, and most cruelly cheated, we shall give at length in a few days. Mr. Clay is finished, but Gen. Scott, though cheated by the politicians, the people themselves will yet rise up in their majesty, and do him justice. Meantime he will withdraw from the contest—go out to grass for one year—and be ready to enter the field at the close of the general elections of 1840, for the Presidential contest of 1844. He will be the successor of Mr. Van Buren, and no mistake. We rejoice, therefore, that the result of the Convention is nothing worse. We never expected any thing of such a body of blockheads, nor have we been disappointed."

The Vicksburg Whig has hauled down the Clay flag, and refuses to run up the red flannel. The editor very sensibly remarks:

"It is idle to attempt to conceal the fact, that Gen. Harrison has no strength in the South, and it would be worse than folly to attempt to rally the Whigs upon him. *It cannot be done.*"

The North Alabamian of the 28th ult., in reference to the nomination of Harrison, says:

"Our course, as an independent individual is clearly defined.—While we profess to be a Whig, according to our understanding of the term, we denounce, as we ever have, all party trammels, which would bind us to the support of any man, or measure, which a sense of duty did not sanction."

"Our object at present is not to enter into argument to show reasons which have induced our course, but simply to remark that we expect to stand aloof from any participation in the coming Presidential contest, between Harrison and Van Buren."

The Memphis Enquirer says—"Harrison is not our first choice. We have abundant evidence to satisfy us that he is not the first choice of a single Whig paper in Tennessee, Alabama, or Kentucky—indeed he is hardly first choice any where; and it appears that he is no choice at all, with the editor of the North Alabamian. How the Whigs calculate upon *bringing such a candidate through*, surpasses our comprehension."

The Cleaveland (Ohio) Herald and Gazette [Whig] says "We do not believe he [Harrison] can carry Ohio, *for he is in effect defeated here now.*"

The Boston Daily Advertiser, by far the most respectable Whig journal in New England, expresses "surprise and regret" at the nomination of Harrison, but adds "as the regular organ of the Whig party, we shall of course acquiesce in it."

Listen, then, to the Senior Editor of the Mobile Advertiser and Chronicle, a leading Whig of Alabama. The Editor is a member of the Legislature, and wrote home, that at a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature, it was Resolved to call a Convention of the Whig party in that State, but after hearing of the nomination of Harrison, the Resolution was rescinded, and he proceeds thus:

"This was nothing more than we had a right to expect from citizens having the least regard for Alabama's interests, principles and consistency; nay, having but one drop of Southern blood in their veins, one summer's hue of our sun on their brows. We pity the unfortunate slave of party, the blinded victim of personal prejudice, who can wish to impose a man upon us, so palpably obnoxious to our every feeling. What! the advocate of all the abuses, of all the tariffs! Who, to this day, defends that anti-republican and miserably fallacious system of sectional plunder and pragmatical legislation, upon grounds of justice, expediency and constitutional right! Who declared to the Agricultural Society of Ohio, that he would not consent to abandon the Tariff policy, "until weeds grew in the streets of Charleston and Norfolk!" Who has been the highest toned advocate of Federal Improvements, Federal Banks, Permanent Distributions, and every other flagitious usurpation, and latitudinous construction of the Constitution! Who is the nominee of the Anti Masonic Convention of Pennsylvania, and was insisted upon by the Delegates from that State in the Harrisburg Convention, as necessary to secure the votes of that unprincipled and persecuting sect! Harrison's nomination was very greatly produced by the desire of conciliating the assistance of the Abolitionists of New York, Massachusetts, and elsewhere."

Such, Messrs. Editors, are *some* of the evidences of the "harmony" and "unanimity" which the Harrison Editors are endeavoring to induce the public to believe prevails in the Whig ranks, in favor of the Harrisburg nomination; and as I have seen none of *these* evidences in the other paper of this Town, I have to request you will give the foregoing extracts a place in your columns, that people may hear both sides, and make up an *honest* opinion of their own.

AN UNCHANGED REPUBLICAN.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE WHIGS AT FAULT AGAIN!!!

We subjoin a letter from Mr. *Calhoun*, which effectually exposes the absurdity of the last Whig misrepresentation connected with his name. Nothing that we could say could show more clearly than his own letter does, the elevated ground occupied by our Senator. It is the truly commanding character of his position, which makes it the object of incessant assault by the Whigs, whether by undermining or direct attack, or by treacherous approaches under false colors of flattery and pretended friendship. The apprehension of the result of the co-operation of the Administration party and the State Rights men of the South in maintaining the policy of *Jefferson*, has distressed the Whigs ever since the Extra Session. They have ever since then denounced the South Carolina Nullifiers as Loco focos; and all the while the Richmond *Whig* and other false professors of State Rights, have done little else than rave against South Carolina and her public men, and every desperate effort has been tried to throw our former quarrel with the Administration as a stumbling block into the path of principle. Finding that they could not prevent a co-operation so fatal to the hopes of the Consolidationists, they now take occasion of Mr. *Calhoun's* change of personal relations with the President, to vent all the long accumulating venom of their disappointment and despair, and hold up their hands with an awkward affectation of sudden wonder, as if the support given by Mr. *Calhoun* and his friends to their principles, as embodied in the leading measures of the Administration, were some new thing. The whole Whig press affects as much indignation at it, as it affected enthusiasm at the abortive issue of the Harrisburg Convention, at which the Clay flag was ominously hauled down.

It is amusing to compare the three last Whig inventions touching Mr. *Calhoun*, put forth within a few weeks of each other.

First, they got up a rumor, which was spread by all the Whig papers, that Mr. *Calhoun* had all at once become an advocate of the *protective Tariff!* And how they lauded him! They always thought forsooth that he was too intelligent and patriotic and high minded dot to abandon the Sub Treasury, embrace the American system, and coalesce with Mr. *Clay!* After all that had been passed, there would have been, in their eyes, nothing revolting in such a conjunction.

Secondly, they repented the same hosannas and flatteries, when they got up another absurd rumor that Mr. *Calhoun*, was in favor of the election of old Gen. Harrison. It was the making of the Whig cause.

And now, *thirdly*, this same Mr. *Calhoun*, because he has placed beyond doubt his adherence to his principles, and his hostility to the whole Whig policy of consolidation, and has not allowed personal considerations to embarrass his discharge of his public duty, is denounced by them as a mean and dishonorable bargainer for power; and no epithet of contumely is too vile for these high minded Whigs to apply to him.

They feel that he is above them, and that the disinterested support of the South has insured the triumph of the republican principles enforced in the measures of the administration, and that the struggle of the Whigs for the spoils is now desperate—"*hinc illæ lachrymæ.*"

Accustomed to *bargain* for the public printing, and perhaps disappointed in a recent bid for it, under the rose, no wonder that the *National Intelligencer* should give the key note to the Whig press in general in accusing Mr. Calhoun of bargaining for the Presidency. But they have assailed him where he is strongest, for his whole course is marked by disregard of office. They themselves have *blamed him* (the sincerest praise) for sacrificing his prospect of the Presidency to Nullification. When he took ground against them, and in favor of the divorce of Government and the Banks, they taunted him again with sacrificing his expectations from the Whig party which was then sure of success. They tell him now that he will gain nothing in the way of ambition by his present course and yet they accuse him of bargaining for power! The fact is, that by the very step they denounce, he has, by its evident disinterestedness, invested himself with a *moral power* before which they tremble.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR: I enclose an extract from the *Intelligencer*, which will show you what those who are opposed to me are making of the letter of your correspondent, re-published in that paper. I know not who your correspondent is, nor have I any reason to believe that he was actuated by any unkind feelings towards me in writing the letter; but I must say, be his feelings what they may, he has not placed me either in my true position or one that is agreeable to me. I am no aspirant to the Presidency, or ever expect to be. To hold me up as such is to do me great injustice, and weaken me in my effort to carry out the principles and policy for which I have long contended, and which I hold far more dear than any thing in the gift of the Government or people. To accomplish an object I hold so high is and has been the sole motive, for many years, for my remaining at my post here; and whenever I find that my presence is no longer of any avail towards it I shall cheerfully retire, leaving to others to struggle for an honor, which, however high or worthy of contest, has long had but few charms for me. As to the political movements here, to which your correspondent alludes, in relation to what he calls "the succession," and which he says is absorbing every thing else, I know nothing. If they exist, he does well in representing me as passive as to what is going on. All who know me know that there is not a member of Congress who takes less interest in that to which he alludes.

It is well known to all my friends here, that my wish, individually, was and is, that they should be perfectly passive as to what relates to office, and to vote for the names of those presented, by those with whom we are acting, unless there should be some valid personal objection, in order that we might have greater weight in carrying out the measures we desire.

In all this, I make no complaint, nor do I intend censure, and had the letter appeared in a paper of any other State, or in any other than a friendly one in my own, it would have passed without notice from me. But, having devoted the best portion of my life to the service of the State and Union, without the hope, or even the desire of reward, except such as flows from the conscious discharge of duty, under trying circumstances, I cannot but feel sensibly any circumstance (such I believe this to be) calculated to cast doubt on my real motives, by holding me up as an aspirant for any office in the gift of the Government, or people.

Yours truly, J. C. CALHOUN.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Anson County, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Elmond Davis, Mr. JOHN EDWARDS to Miss QUINTINA NANCE, daughter of Wyatt Nance, Esq.

In Anson County, on the 12th instant, by Joseph Medley, Esq., Mr. THOMAS TEEL to Miss ANNIS BAUCOM.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. M Caldwell, Mr. ARCHIBALD GILLESPIE, of this County, to Miss DRUCILLA S. GRAY, of Mecklenburg.

In Davidson County, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Pickler, Mr. BURGESS THOMASON, of this County, to Miss NANCY BARNS, of Davidson.

In this County, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. ADAM CASPER to Miss SOPHIA PEELER.

In Davie County, on the 23rd instant, by Burgess Garner, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM STOKER to Miss LOUISA HENDRICKS.

On the evening of the 7th inst, by the Rev. W. C. Crane, Mr. JACOB GHENTS, formerly of this town, to Miss CAROLINE RICE, all of Montgomery, Alabama.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this town, on Tuesday last, Mrs. ELIZA SHUMAN, consort of Mr. John Shuman, leaving a husband and several small children to mourn the death of their best earthly friend.

In Davie County, on the 25th instant, Mrs. MARY CLICK, consort of David Click.

DIVISION ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Lincolnton, Jan. 7, 1840.

To the COLONELS Commanding the following Regiments in the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia:

YOU are, by these Orders, Commanded to Parade your respective Regiments as follows:

The Western Regiment of Montgomery county on Wednesday the 11th of March next; the Eastern Regiment of said county on Thursday the 12th do.

The Lower Regiment of Davidson county on Saturday the 14th of March next; the Upper Regiment of said county on Tuesday the 17th do.

The Regiment of Rowan county, on Friday the 20th of March.

The Regiment of Davie county, on Tuesday the 24th of March.

The above Regiments will appear at their usual parade ground, on the days herein appointed, at 10 o'clock. A. M., for Review and Inspection by the Major General.

BALIS M. EDNEY,
Maj. Gen. 4th Div. N. C. Militia.

MAJ. JOHN M. ROBERTS, } Aids de-Camp.
" CALVIN C. COBUM, }

COL. ANDREW MOTTZ, Division Inspector.
COL. JAMES A. GRIER, " Quartermaster.

Come and See!—The Subscriber having on hand a large supply of Mahogany and other materials, and in his employ several good Workmen, is prepared to make to order all kinds of *Cabinet* and *Chair* work, from the plainest walnut job to the finest mahogany work. The greatest punctuality will be paid to all orders for work. Prices moderate. All kinds of produce, plank, and scantling taken in exchange for furniture. —— K. ELLIOTT.

A CARD.—The undersigned having permanently established himself in Mr. Elliott's employ, would be thankful for orders for mahogany work, and promises that all work done by him shall not be surpassed (in workmanship) by any other whatever.

Jan. 31, 1840. 8t C. H. DEJARNETT.

A VERY superior bob-tailed Northern Horse, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in single and double harness, and a fast traveller,

For sale by C. B. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1840.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, January 31, 1840.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. RICHARD W. LONG as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN H. HARDIE, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County, at the next election.

Our Paper.—In to-day's CAROLINIAN will be found some interesting and important matter, well suited to the times. The Review of Gen. Harrison's political opinions comes from the most unquestionable source, compiled, as it is, from the *records* of the country. They fully correspond with what we have ever considered the political views of Gen. Harrison.

The collection of the views of *Whig* papers, under the head of "Unanimity" of the Whigs, will probably strike with surprise those who have only read the Harrison Whig papers, for they all endeavor to make the people believe that the utmost harmony prevails in their ranks. They, however, or some of them, only *profess* to give *one* side; so *we* are obliged to "An Unchanged Republican" for furishing the public light on the subject.

We most earnestly request our readers to peruse carefully the article from the Charleston Mercury and the letter from Mr. Calhoun. At what an immeasurable distance does the noble Southern Republican stand above the miserable pack of partizans who are assailing him—let them abuse him, time will set all things right.

We do not intend to be drawn into a controversy by the petty quibbling of the Watchman, and we wish the Editors of that paper and the public so to understand us. The Editors of that paper need not hope to drive us from the path of prudence by their coarse personalities. The Watchman made certain specific charges against the Senior Editor of this paper, in regard to the political meeting in this Town, on the 3rd inst. An *unqualified* denial was promptly given to *all* these charges. The last Watchman comes out and says, the substance of the charge yet remains unanswered, and they "don't pretend to *know* what took place," &c. Then why did you charge as facts, what you knew nothing about? If you stated the truth in the first instance, why this flying from one charge to another, from one subject to another, and this quibbling about straws? Your object in keeping up such a cry about the aforesaid meeting is not the public good; we understand it.

☞ *Governor's Election.*—The two candidates for the office of Governor in this State, are now before the People:—John M. Morehead, of Guilford, and Romulus M. Saunders, of Wake. Both are gentlemen of talents and standing.

Between these two gentlemen we shall be compelled to choose, as there is no third candidate.—The People will soon begin to examine their pretensions, and make up their minds upon which of the candidates to cast their votes. And as they are both gentlemen of talents, we suppose the contest will, in a great measure turn on their political principles and predilections, and on the sides they take in the approaching Presidential contest. In matters of this sort, neither the Editors of Newspapers nor the voters at the polls ought to suffer personal partialities to influence them; they ought to be guided by *principles*;—by what they honestly believe will best promote the interests of the State and the whole country. This shall be our rule of action.

As the candidates are now fairly in the field, it may be asked, on whom shall *we* bestow *our* humble efforts in this contest? Our answer is frankly given. If our personal predilections and social feelings alone were to be consulted, we might pause in our answer—but in consulting our political principles and what we believe to be the best interests of the State, and the country at large, we frankly acknowledge our choice is Judge SAUNDERS, the republican candidate. We have known him long, as a public man, and we know of no act of his public life which should forfeit his claims on his fellow-citizens. He has resigned his Judgeship, which all admit he filled with honor, dignity, and impartiality, and he now stands before the People claiming their suffrage, not as a political aspirant, seeking office for the spoils, but as an humble and unpretending citizen, zealously willing to promote, so far as he can, the triumph of the great principles of constitutional liberty.

To the Republicans, we need not say he is *your* candidate; to all high minded, independent and republican Whigs, we can safely say he is *your* candidate; and to every friend of Internal Improvement and the developement of the resources of the State, he is emphatically *your* candidate.

That he is *our* choice, upon these broad State Rights grounds, every person at all conversant with the political course of this paper, must be perfectly aware.

Printing of Congress.—It appears that great efforts have been made by some of the printing establishments at Washington City, in order to procure the printing for the two next years.

An attempt was made to play off the same game that was played two years ago, when Mr. Allen, the Editor of the Madisonian, was elected.

Two years ago there was a small party in Congress called Conservatives.—Though small in number, they held the balance in power in the House of Representatives, and to whichever party they gave their votes, that party had the majority.—When the election of Printer came on, that party refused to vote for Messrs. Blair & Rives, the Editors of the Globe, but they joined in and consummated a bargain, by which Mr. Allen was elected Printer, with an understanding that he was to divide the profits with Messrs. Gales & Seaton. Accordingly, Gales & Seaton paid Allen six thousand dollars for the Office, and performed all the work at the usual prices.

A similar game was lately attempted to be played off on the State Right's party in Congress, by the Hon. Mr. Mitchell of New York, through the agency of Duff Green of Baltimore.—But this attempt failed, by the stern and inflexible integrity of that party.

It seems from the statement of Gen. Green, that it was found neither Messrs. Gales & Seaton, or Allen, could be elected or share any of the spoils unless they could drive a bargain with him, and through him, his friends in Congress. The game then to which we allude was this: For Gen. Green to be elected Printer, and then for him to receive *ten thousand dollars* for his share, and give the balance to Gales & Seaton, who were thus to be *again trapped* upon the House as Public Printers. We have no evidence to say that the Whigs generally knew of the plan, but it is evident a few chosen organs were in the secret, and had the scheme taken with the State Rights party, all the Whigs would have fallen in as a matter of course and elected Green. But the whole scheme failed for the reason, that the Nullifiers were not made of so "*available material*" as the Conservatives. The truth is, they are a different sort of men, and actuated by different principles.

The conduct of our Representative, Mr. Fisher, was what every Republican in the District had a right to expect from him.—He scorned this nefarious transaction, and held up the actors in it to the scorn of the House and the public. His remarks we may hereafter publish. So did every other State Right's man to whom the scheme was suggested, scorn it. Mr. Calhoun denounced it as a direct overture *at bribery*,—and instead of giving countenance to the attempt, indignantly spurned at the idea.—This speaks at once the sterling integrity of the men, and the soundness of their principles.

"SELLING WHITE MEN."

"A guilty conscience is its own accuser," saith the aphorism; and verily, the eagerness of certain prints to "refute" what *is not charged* against their "chieftain," is a strong illustration of the *truth* of the aphorism.

"A falsehood nailed to the counter,"—"Another slander refuted,"—and such like captions, meet the eye in all the Harrison papers in *this* State, and out of it; and serve as editorial pegs, whereon to hang coarse philipics against all who even allude to the *historical fact*, that Gen. Harrison, some years since, voted for a bill in the Ohio Legislature to "SELL WHITE FREEMEN *out of jail*, for costs and charges of prosecution."

We well recollect that this charge was made during the Presidential canvass of 1836, and *proved* from the legislative journals of that State; and, since the re-nomination of Gen. H. for the Presidency, the facts in the case have been reiterated in many of the papers; but we do not recollect whether any of the Republican papers of *this State* had stirred the matter, until the Harrison apologists began to publish a long letter from their "Hero," written some four or five years since, which *they* call a "refutation" of the charge, but which *we* find is only a *justification* of the vote he is *really* charged with having given. Now we would submit to the dispassionate reader, whether the hasty zeal of these Harrison papers to "refute" what *has not been propagated*, at least in *these parts*, does not betray a consciousness of guilt on their part?

But in order to make out a "refutation," they *mistake the charge*,—they make up a false issue: they set up their *own* "men in buckram," and after valiantly knocking them down, proclaim a victory over their *opponents!* They deny that Gen. Harrison ever voted for a bill to "sell white freemen *for debt*." Now that is not the charge, as we have always understood it; and if it has assumed that shape in some of the papers, it must have been through the inadvertence of Editors, or the mistakes of Printers. The *real* charge against Gen. Harrison is, that he voted for a bill "*to sell white freemen* out of jail, for costs and charges of prosecution;" *this*, he does not himself deny, but *justifies* it in his explanatory letter. The enormity of the measure contemplated by this bill, is most strikingly illustrated by the extracts from Gov. Lucas's speech delivered at the time, and quoted below:

"*Gen. Harrison.*—This gentleman (says the Globe) is a proper candidate for the Abolitionists. He seems to be willing to *set the negroes free*, and *sell white men into slavery!!* We extract the following from an article in the Nashville Union:

'Who is William H. Harrison?' The Federalists have asked the question, and we will be among the first to answer it, for (as Mr. Bell says) we "always try to keep our powder dry." W. H. Harrison is the man, who, in the Ohio Legislature, voted *to sell free white American citizens, like cattle in market.*" Do you doubt it? Here is the proof, *positive* proof:

Extract from the Journals of the State of Ohio.

"TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1821.

"Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

"The Senate then, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon "*the bill* from the *House*, entitled an *act* for the punishment of certain offences therein named," and after some time spent therein, the Speaker (Allen Trimble) resumed the chair.

"Mr. *Fithian* then moved to strike out the 19th section of said bill, as follows:

"*Be it further enacted*, That when *any person* shall be imprisoned either upon *execution or otherwise*, for the non-payment of a *fine or costs*, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to *sell out such person* as a SERVANT to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount due, for the shortest period of service; of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected, the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner, shall be that of MASTER and SERVANT, until the time of service expires; and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner, as is or may be provided by law in the case of master and apprentices. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the thirty seventh section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge. Provided that the court, in pronouncing upon any persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act.

"And the yeas and nays being required, those who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Beasly, Brown, Fithian, Gass, Heaton, Jennings, Lucas, Mathews, McLaughlin, McMillon, Newcom, Robb, Russell, Scofield, Shelby, Spencer, Stone, Swearingen, Thompson, and Womeldorf—20.

And those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Baldwin, Cole, Foos, Foster, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, McLean, Oswall, Pollock, Ruggles, Roberts, Wheeler, and Speaker—12."

But perhaps the sceptical Feddics may dare to doubt the truth of the above. In that event, we would commend to their special notice the following certificate, which is endorsed upon the back of it—to wit:

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1836.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy from the journals of the Senate of the State of Ohio, being the first session of the nineteenth General Assembly, held at Columbus, December, 1820.

See pages 303, 304, 305.

CARTER B. HARLAN, Sec of State.

General Robert Lucas, the late Democratic Governor of Ohio, was then a member of the Senate, and, in the true spirit of patriotism, made the following remarks in support of the motion made by Mr. Fithian, of Champaign, to strike out the 19th section, a true copy of whose speech, as then published, is below:

"Mr. *Lucas* said that he would vote for the motion of the gentleman from Champaign (Mr. Fithian) to strike out the section. He considered it objectionable in every point of view. He considered it not only a violation of that provision of the Constitution of the State which declares that there shall be neither *slavery* nor involuntary *servitude* in this State, but it contains principles of the most revolting character. It declares that a person who is unable to pay a *fine, or costs*, shall be liable to be SOLD; and that the individual who will pay the fine and costs for the shortest time of service, shall be the purchaser.

"What will be the operation of this section?" said Mr. Lucas. "We will suppose a case:—suppose one of the patriots of the Revolution should be insulted by an enemy of his country, or a Tory, who had fought against him in the struggle for liberty, and he should be provoked to commit an assault in defending the honor of his Goverament; by our laws he might be prosecuted and fined. He is *poor*, and unable to *pay the fine*. What would follow under the provisions of this section? HE IS PUBLICLY ADVERTISED FOR SALE—he is dragged by the crier along the streets—the man who proved the assault *bids the amount of the fine and cost for the shortest term of service*, say FORTY YEARS—THE OLD PATRIOT IS KNOCKED OFF TO HIS PERSECUTOR, and driven, in triumph, into BONDAGE. Any unfortunate citizen who, in an unguarded moment, might be thus subjected to the payment of a fine, would be liable to be SOLD, under this section; and DRIVEN INTO SLAVERY BY A FREE NEGRO, should such a negro choose to become the purchaser. This would be revolting to every principle of humanity, and a disgrace to the age in which we live."

The question was then taken on Mr. Fithian's motion, and carried in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 12. So this obnoxious provision VOTED FOR AND DEFENDED BY WM. H. HARRISON, does not now disgrace the statute book of Ohio.

We shall frequently resume the consideration of the question, "W. H. Harrison—who is he?" The Federalists shall have their "triumphant query" answered to "the heart's content."

☞ *Sub Treasury Bill.*—The Globe of Jan. 23d, says—"This great measure of deliverance and safety passed the Senate this evening, by the following vote:

"*Ayes.*—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Morton, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Tappan, Walker, Williams, and Wright—24.

"*Nays.*—Messrs. Betts, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Knight, Merrick, Nicholas, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, White, and Young—18.

"Three Democratic Senators, Messrs. NICHOLAS, ROBINSON, and YOUNG, under instructions, voted against the bill."

Who are the friends of the South?—This question, we think, none but a blind partizan of federalism can find any difficulty in answering. In Congress, and in the Northern Legislatures, we find the Democrats or Republicans, with now and then an exception, going unanimously against Abolitionism, and in advocating the adoption of strong measures in favor of Southern Rights; while the federalists or Northern whigs are almost as unanimous the other way. These are not idle *assertions*, they are *facts* susceptible of *proof*.

We were led now to make these remarks, by noticing the late developements in the State of Ohio on this subject. A Democratic member has introduced into the Legislature of that State, Resolutions strongly denying the constitutional power of Congress to touch the subject of slavery, and at a Democratic State Convention just held at Columbus, Ohio, the following strong Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the Convention, Congress ought not, without the consent of the people of the District, and of the States of Virginia and Maryland, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and that the efforts now making for that purpose, by organized societies in the free States, are hostile to the spirit of the Constitution and destructive to the harmony of the Union.

"*Resolved*, That slavery, being a domestic institution recognised by the Constitution of the United States, we, as citizens of a free State, have no right to interfere with it, and that the organizing of societies and associations in free States, in opposition to the institutions of sister States while productive of no good, may be the cause of much mischief; and while such associations for political purposes ought to be discountenanced by every lover of peace and concord, no sound Democrat will have part or lot with them.

"*Resolved*, That political Abolitionism is but ancient Federalism, under a new guise, and that the political action of Anti-slavery societies, is only a device for the overthrow of Democracy."

Now, we maintain, that the only way Gen. Harrison and his northern friends can clear themselves of the charge of favoring abolition, is to do like the Democrats, come out openly against it, and take for their stand the broad platform of the Constitution.

The Fire in Wilmington.—From an *extra* issued by the Advertiser Office, we copy the following particulars of the late disastrous fire in Wilmington. The estimated loss is said to be about $300,000, of which $140,000 is covered by insurance.

"With a heavy heart we sit down to the task of making a brief record of one of the most disastrous fires, with which our devoted town has ever been visited.—At about 2 o'clock this morning, the alarm sounded and proved to proceed from the store occupied by John Dawson, at the North-east corner of the Court-House. The Court-House itself was soon on fire, as were also the buildings adjoining Mr. Dawson's. The flames progressed thence, with terrific fury, in an Easterly and Northerly direction of the square in which the fire originated, and in a few minutes caught the buildings across Front street, in a Westerly direction. The progress of the fire was then in every direction from a common centre. South, however, nothing was burnt but the Court-House. In other directions indicated, no barriers could be interposed until the two squares immediately North-west and North-east of the Court-House were entirely destroyed, with the exception of the Bank of Cape Fear, and two small houses next North of it, on the former square, and three brick buildings on the North-west angle of the latter. The whole number of buildings destroyed is about one hundred and fifty, including the Offices of the Advertiser and Chronicle, the Custom House, and the Clarendon and Reston's Hotels."

Gen. Jackson at New Orleans.—Most of our readers are doubtless apprised, that the citizens of New Orleans, without distinction of party, invited Gen. Jackson to be present on the 8th inst., the anniversary of his signal victory in that city over the British in 1815. He accordingly left Nashville on the 2nd, travelled to the mouth of Cumberland River in his own carriage, from whence he embarked on board a steam-boat for New Orleans, and arrived there on the morning of the 8th.

The N. Orleans Picayune of the 9th inst. says:

"An immense throng assembled at the wharf to welcome him, and the steam-boats, vessels in the river, and house-tops were alive with people waving their hats and handkerchiefs as he approached. The old General looks somewhat the worse for age, but is still remarkably active and hearty for one of his age.

The reception generally, was one of which the aged veteran should feel proud. The body of our citizens were out and cordially welcomed the man who, in 1815, manfully braved, not only an almost unconquerable enemy but public opinion, in their behalf. We, in our individual capacity, are among those who have politicaly opposed Gen. Jackson, still, we yesterday forgot the politician and thought only of the man—welcomed him as the "Hero of New Orleans," and the fearless defender of his country, and were willing to forget aught else.

On leaving the boat a barouche with four horses was ready to receive him, from whence he was escorted, by the Legion and Washington Battalion, to the State House. As the procession passed along Canal street, a dense mass of citizens thronged each side, and the numerous balconies were groaning with their fair burthens—ladies waving their handkerchiefs, while the silver-headed warrior bowed in acknowledgment of their salutations.

From the State house he was escorted to the public square, in front of the old cathedral, by the veterans of '14 and '15, the members of the legislature, many members of the city councils, and a large concourse of the citizens. Arrived at the public square, he was conducted to the cathedral where an oration was delivered, after which he reviewed the troops in the square, the canoniers meanwhile firing a salute. This part of the ceremonies over, he was escorted to his rooms at the St. Louis Exchange by the military, after which they were dismissed.

In the evening, agreeably to the invitation of the arrangement, the General and his suite attended the St. Charles Theatre. At the close of the act of the comedy then performing, the curtain was dropped, and the anthem played according to announcement. The curtain then rose, and *Mr. J. M. Field* delivered a poetical address from his own pen to the defender of New Orleans, the aged veteran who came

"To bless the children of the sires he saved."

The house was crammed from the pit to the dome, and the General twice arose to acknowledge the enthusiastic cheering of the multitude. Hail Columbia was then sung by the full company of the St. Charles, and the white-headed warrior left the theatre amid the prolonged cheers of an admiring audience of some two thousand souls. Thus ends our brief and hasty written record of a day that will be remembered while New Orleans stands, and the Mississippi flows."

☞ By yesterday's northern mail, we received the Globe of Jan. 25, containing the Correspondence in relation to the North-Eastern Boundary Question, communicated to the Senate by the President of U. S., on the 23d inst. We have only time to notice the excuse of Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, for permitting the troops in question to intrude upon the disputed Territory. In a letter in answer to Gov. Fairfield of Maine, he says:

"Whatever movements of troops may have taken place on the side of Lower Canada, have been made by authority superior to mine, but I apprehend they have consisted, not of *two regiments*, but of one or two *companies*, (as small a detachment, as can well be made to so great a distance, consistently with the maintenance of a degree of discipline,) for the protection of certain buildings which have been constructed for the better accommodation of her majesty's troops on their march between the upper and lower provinces, and of the provisions, stores, and other public property therein deposited.

"A copy of your Excellency's letter shall be transmitted by me to the authorities in Canada, who, I can assure your Excellency, are as anxious as I am that the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement entered into between your Excellency and myself, under the mediation of Gen. Scott in March last, should be scrupulously observed on our part."

Nothing of importance was done in either House of Congress on the 25th. In the House, Mr. Bynum occupied the floor nearly all day discussing Abolition.

Editorial Diary.

Mississippi Senator.—The Hon. Robert J. Walker, now a Senator in Congress from *Mississippi*, was re-elected, by the Legislature of that State, on the 9th inst., for six years from March 1841. The vote was, Walker (Adm.) 70; S. S. Prentiss (Whig) 37.

Texian Minister.—Col. Bernard E. Bee, formerly Secretary of War in Texas, and more recently special Minister of that country to Mexico, has been appointed the Texian Minister to the United States. He has arrived at Charleston on his way to Washington. Col. Bee is a native of South Carolina.

Small Pox.—This loathsome malady is said by the papers to be raging to a frightful extent in Boston, and also in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia. Vessels arriving at Charleston and other ports from those places are subjected to the quarantine laws.

The Legislature of Virginia postponed the election of United States Senator from the 23d to the 29th inst. (Wednesday last.)

Mr. McElwee (Adm.) has introduced a Bill into the Pennsylvania Legislature to repeal the charter of the Pennsylvania United States Bank. And Mr. Penrose (Whig) has laid before the same body, Resolutions for reviving the Tariff.

More State Debts—Tennessee has issued bonds to the amount of *six millions five hundred thousand dollars* for Banking and Internal Improvement purposes. Mr. Gentry, a *Whig* member of Congress from Tenn., has given notice of his intention to move a Bill authorizing the General Government to assume the payment of all the debts of the several States. Very comfortable, indeed! Tennessee, and the other States, contract their debts of many millions for the benefit of a gang of speculators and shaving shops, and then we of North Carolina, who do not owe a cent, must help pay up the score! This is federal doctrine for you.

Osmyn Baker (Whig) has been, on the third trial, elected to Congress from the District in Massachusetts vacated by the death of Mr. Alvord. Mr. B., though, it is alledged, obtained the certificate of his election by a system of fraud similar to that practiced in New Jersey—that is, the whig judges rejected the polls at two precincts, which, if counted, would have defeated him by 18 votes.

William Redditt was killed in Beaufort county, N. C., on the 18th inst., by McGilbreth Redditt striking him on the head with an iron gauging rod. The deed was done in anger, and the murderer has fled.

State Legislation.—What a vast deal of puffing and speech making is going on about this time, and will be for some weeks ahead. The Legislative assemblies of the following States are now in session, to wit: Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Michigan, besides the Congress of the Union! The Legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia have just adjourned.

The Columbia, Tenn., Democrat says—"A. G. Weir, Marshall of the Northern District of Mississippi, has been killed by Gordon D Boyd, in Kemiochie, Miss.—Weir fired a shot-gun at Boyd, when the latter drew a Bowie knife, and cut Weir's head from his shoulders at a single blow."

Burning of the Steam-boat Lexington.—The burning of this boat, and the loss of life, noticed in our last, is found to be awful beyond description. It is now ascertained, that nearly *one hundred and fifty souls perished*—some of them were frozen to death in trying to escape in boats. Great excitement prevails against the Steam-boat Company at New York, to which the Boat belonged, as they have, by their large capital and great exertions, monopolized all the travel and transportation from New York to Stonington, (the line on which this boat was running at the time) and it was in consequence of crowding her with merchandize of a combustible nature that caused the fire.

The City Council of Charleston, S. C., have sent to the authorities of Wilmington, *two thousand dollars* for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

Mr. Granger, a northern federal whig abolitionist, in discussing the Resolution offered by Mr. Coles, of Va., denying the right or power of Congress to receive abolition petitions, said,—"This is the true Jeffersonian doctrine, and is in strict accordance with modern Democracy." And so it is, Mr. Granger; and this is the reason, we suppose, why you and your northern friends, aided by a few southern federalists, are so anxious to put it down.

The Markets.—At Fayetteville, 22d Jan., Cotton was selling at 8 to 8¾; Bacon 10; Corn 58 to 60; Flour $4 25 to $5; Molasses; 35 to 39; Coffee 12½ to 13; Brown Sugar 8 to 12½; Peach brandy 45 to 50; Apple do. 37 to 42; Whiskey 42; Salt (sack) $275 to $3.

Cheraw, Jan., 24. Cotton 7 to 8; Butter 18 to 25; Bacon 11 to 12; Corn 62½; Flour $4 75 to $5; Molasses 45 to 62½ Sugar 10 to 12½ Salt, (sack) $325 $350; Coffee 12½ to 15; Tallow 12½.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

So little has been yet done in either House of Congress, that we scarcely deem it necessary to burthen our columns with the subject. However, we call all that is of the least importance to our readers.

In *Senate*, Jan. 13. Mr. White introduced the Tennessee Resolutions and resigned his seat. Various Petitions and memorials were presented, and the Bill for the military occupation of Florida was recommitted to the military Committee with certain proposed amendments.

In the *House*, the Resolutions of Mr. Campbell, on the New Jersey case, after much debate, were referred to the Committee of Elections. Mr. Lincoln of Mass., presented an Abolition Petition, and objection being made to its reception, the Petition and objection were both laid upon the table.

In *Senate*, Jan. 14. That body was engaged all day in listening to a speech from Mr. Clay against the Sub-Treasury Bill.

In the *House*, Mr. Thompson, of S. C., handed to the Chair a Resolution to this effect—that when any Resolution or paper on the subject of slavery is presented, its reception shall be considered as objected to, and the question of its reception laid upon the table without further debate or action thereon, and moved to suspend the Rules to enable him to offer the Resolution to the House, but failed—*for* suspension 139—against it 77—two-thirds required. A long discussion took place in regard to the adoption of certain amendments to Rules of the House, which we need not report.

In *Senate*, Jan. 15, Mr. Williams, of Maine, rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: A portion of the State which I have the honor in part to represent, a part of these United States, has been invaded, and at this moment is occupied by British troops.

By the late message of the Governor to the Legislature of the State of Maine, now in session, we learn not only the fact of invasion, but also that the Governor of that State has communicated it to the President, and officially called for that action on the part of the General Government which the case requires, and the Constitution and laws of the land enjoin. What that action will be is unknown to me, but I trust that it will be such as the honor of the nation demands.

I desire to know, and that the Senate and the country may know, all that relates to these portentous movements; and in order that we may have the information in an official form, I offer the following resolutions, and hope that they may be considered and adopted at this time—[they were, however, laid over to the next day:]

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence which has been had between this and the British Government upon the subject of the North-eastern boundary, and of the jurisdiction of the disputed territory, which has not been communicated heretofore; or so much of it as, in his opinion, may be communicated without prejudice to the pending negotiation.

Resolved, That the President be further requested to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence which has been had, since the last session of Congress, with the Government of the State of Maine, and with the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington, relative to the invasion of the State of Maine, and to the exercise of jurisdiction within the disputed territory by either party.

In the *House*, the subject of abolition again consumed nearly the whole of the day.—Mr. Coles of Va., offered a Resolution denying the right of Congress to receive petitions on the subject, which was laid on the table; when Mr. Thompson's proposition, noticed above, came up, and was under discussion when the House adjourned.

In *Senate*, Jan. 16 The day was consumed in considering the Sub-Treasury Bill, and the transaction of Executive business.

In the *House*, Mr. Mitchell made an explanation in regard to the *bribery* transaction for printing. He was replied to by Mr. Fisher, when the House again took up the Resolution of Mr. Thompson, and was discussing it till the hour of adjournment.

Nothing of importance was done in either House on the 17th, 18th, and 20th. The Senate was engaged one of these days principally in discussing the Maine Boundary Question, (which, by the bye, we fear, is going to give the country more trouble,) the Sub-Treasury Bill, and the Bill for the armed occupation of Florida. The House was engaged principally on the Abolition question.

In *Senate*, Jan. 21. The day was consumed in receiving Petitons and memorials, one memorial was from the citizens of Vermont, praying Congress to pass a law prohibiting the selling of negroes, taken up and committed to the Jails in the District of Columbia as runaway slaves, for Jail fees, &c., upon the presumption that they are slaves. The Sub-Treasury was further discussed.

In the *House*, the Resolution of Mr. Thompson was again taken up, and discussed at length, by Mr. Garland of Va., and Mr. Butler of S. C., when Mr. Dromgoole said, he deemed it time to put a stop to this seemingly interminable debate, and moved the *previous question*, which failing, Mr. Adams took the floor, after offering an amendment, and the House adjourned.

In *Senate*, Jan. 22. The principal business done was a continuation of the discussion of the Sub-Treasury Bill.

In the *House*, Mr. Adams had the floor on the Abolition question, when he gave way to Mr. J. W. Jones, who reported a Bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, making appropriations for the support of the Army for 1840, which was read twice, and a motion being made by Mr. Jones to have the Bill and the accompanying statements printed for the use of the House, objection was by Mr. Garland, a Whig, when Mr. Adams claimed the floor, and proceeded to address the House at great length on the subject of Abolition, denouncing the Resolution of Mr. Thompson; when he concluded, Mr. Hunt of New York got the floor, and the House adjourned.

In *Senate*, Jan. 23d, the Sub-Treasury Bill was passed. For the yeas and nays, see another column.

In the *House*, the Resolution of Mr. Thompson and the proposed amendment of Mr. Adams, were debated at length by Mr. Hunt; he was replied to by Mr. Bynum, and before the latter gentleman concluded, the House adjourned.

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

From the Southern Literary Journal.

SUMPTER'S BAND.

[BY JAS. W. SIMMONS.

The exploits of the hero of *South Mount*, furnish a fruitful theme for the Muse. They not only outnumbered those of Marion, (whose valuable services, at the same time, we would not be understood as intending to disparage,) but far exceeded them in brilliancy. Sumpter was emphatically the *Game Cock* of South Carolina—*he was not to be beaten.** His swimming the Santee, at the head of three hundred horsemen, and advancing upon the British at Fort Watson, was one of the most gallant and romantic incidents in our revolutionary annals. Had Gates been a Sumpter, the 'king's troops' had rued the hour they set foot in Carolina; and the brave Isaac Hayne had lived to measure swords with them in a second war for independence.

Marion's deeds of daring, have been commemorated by a Northern Bard (Mr. Bryant,) in numbers worthy of the graceful muse. A similar tribute is eminently due to our Sumpter; and in absence of some "better brother," and though the lyre be all unstrung, we have ventured to pay the tribute in the following imperfect lines:

When Carolina's hope grew pale
Before the British lion's tread;
And freedom's sigh in every gale
Was heard above her martyred dead,—

When from her mountain heights, subdued,
In pride of place forbid to soar,
Her Eagle banner, quenched in blood,
Lay sullen on the indignant shore,—

Breathing revenge! invoking doom,
Tyrant! upon thy purple host;
When all stood wrapt in steadfast gloom,
And silence brooded o'er her coast,—

Stealthy, as when from thicket dun
The Indian springs upon his bow,
Uprose, South Mount, thy warrior-son,
And headlong darted on the foe!

Not in the pride of arms he came,
With bugle note, and banner high,
And nodding plume, and steel of flame,
Red Battle's gorgeous blazonry!

With followers few, but undismayed,
Each change and chance of fate withstood,
Beneath her sunshine and her shade,
The same heroic brotherhood!

From secret nook, in other land, †
Emerging fleet along the pine,
Prone down he flew before his band,
Like Eagle on the British line!

Catawba's waters smiled again
To see her Sumpter's soul in arms!
And, issuing from each glade and glen,
Rekindled by wars fierce alarms.

Thronged hundreds thro' the solitude
Of the wild forest, to the call
Of him whose spirit unsubdued,
Fresh impulse gave to each, to all.

By day the burning sands they ply,
Night sees them in the fell ravine;
Familiar to each follower's eye
The tangled brake, the hall of green: ‡

Roused by their tread, from cover deep,
Springs the gaunt wolf, and flies while near,
Is heard, forbidding thought of sleep,
The rattling serpent's sound of fear.

Before the break of early morn,
Or fox looks out from copse or close,
Before the hunter winds his horn,
Sumpter's already on his foes!

He beat them back! beneath the flame
Of valor quailing, or the shock;
And carved, at length, a Hero's name
Upon the glorious *Hanging Rock!*

And time that shades or scars the wreath
Where glory binds the soldier's brow,
Kept bright her Sumpter's fame in death,
His hour of proudest triumph—*now!*

And ne'er shall tyrant tread the shore
Where Sumpter bled, nor bled in vain;
A thousand hearts shall break, before
They wear th' oppressor's chain again.

O! never can thy sons forget
The mighty lesson taught by thee;
Since,—treasured up th' eternal debt,—
Their watchword is—thy Memory!

* "Come, my boys!" said a British Colonel, (Tarleton,) "let us go back, and we will soon find the *Game Cock*" (Sumpter,) "but as for this d——d *old Fox*," (Marion) "the devil himself could not catch him."—*Life of Marion.*

† Rather than submit to the enemy, Sumpter, attended by a small but devoted band of patriots, had retired, for a while, into North Carolina. How well he "bided his time," our annals, if we have "wrote them true," abundantly show.

‡ Those who have been in the habit of travelling our Southern woods, have no doubt been frequently struck with the sudden transition, within the compass often of a few miles, from scenery of one description, to others of an entirely different character, which, beyond almost any thing else, may be said to characterize the dense solitudes of Carolina. The effect upon ourselves, of this sudden and unexpected transition, was one always of inexpressible charm. After a walk or ride of several hours, through woods wholly impervious to the rays of the sun, and literally walled in on either side, so as to allow just space enough for one horse, wading through deep and dangerous swamps, reedy brakes, and a world of briers, through which one is fairly obliged to fight his way—the hunter, or lover of nature who woos her in her most secret recesses, finds himself all at once, as if by magic, treading the smooth and verdant carpet of some upland lawn; with trees in regular array, as if fashioned by the hand of art; and interspersed with lights and shadows, and soft and beautiful knolls inviting to repose—and reigning over all this, ence the most profound—broken at intervals by the solitary note of the red bird, or sound of the woodpecker.

TO A CHILD EMBRACING HIS MOTHER.

Love thy mother, little one!
Kiss and clasp her neck again;
Hereafter she may have a son
Will kiss and clasp her neck in vain.
Love thy mother, little one!

Gaze upon her living eyes,
And mirror back her love for thee;
Hereafter thou may'st shudder sighs
To meet them when they cannot see.
Gaze upon her living eyes!

Press her lips the while they glow
With love that they have often told;
Hereafter thou may'st press in wo,
And kiss them till thine own are cold

O! revere her raven hair!
Although it be not silver-gray;
Too early death, led on by care,
May snatch, save one dear lock away.
Oh! revere her raven hair!

Pray for her at eve and morn,
That Heav'n may long the stroke defer,
For thou may'st live the hour forlorn,
When thou wilt ask to die with her,
Pray for her at eve and morn!

"Pray excuse me," said a well dressed young man to a lady in the boxes at the theatre, "I wish to go up stairs and get some refreshment—don't leave your seat." A sailor, seated in the same box beside his sweetheart, disposed to do the same, rose up and said, "Harkee, Moll, I'm going aloft to whet my whistle—dont fall overboard while I'm gone."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW OF ARREST, OR IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

[BY SIR E. L. BULWER.

Once upon a time there lived at Hamburg a certain merchant by the name of Meyer; he was a good little man; charitable to the poor, hospitable to his friends, and so rich that he was extremely respected, in spite of his good nature. Among that part of his property which was vested in other people's hands, and called "debts," was the sum of five hundred pounds, owed to him by the Captain of an English vessel. This debt had been so long contracted that the worthy Meyer began to wish for a new investment of his capital. He accordingly resolved to take a trip to Portsmouth, in which town Capt. Jones was then residing, and take the liberty, which in my opinion should, in a free country, never be permitted, viz:—the liberty of applying for his money.

Our worthy merchant, one bright morning, found himself at Portsmouth; he was a stranger to that town, but not altogether unacquainted with the English language. He lost no time in calling on Capt. Jones.

"And vat," said he to a man whom he asked to conduct him to the Captain's house, "vat ish dat fine veshel yondare?"

"She is the Royal Sally," replied the man, "bound for Calcutta, sails to morrow; but here's Captain Jones' house, sir, he'll tell you about it."

The merchant bowed and knocked at the door of a red brick house; door green, brass knocker. Capt. Gregory Jones was a tall man; he wore a blue jacket without skirts; he had high cheek bones, small eyes, and his whole appearance was eloquent of what is generally termed the bluff honesty of a seaman.

Capt. Gregory Jones seemed somewhat disconcerted at seeing his friend; he begged for a little time. The merchant looked grave; three years had already elapsed. The Captain demurred—the merchant pressed—the Captain blushed—and the merchant growing angry, began to threaten. All of a sudden Capt. Jones' manner changed; he seemed to recollect himself, begged pardon, said he could easily procure the money, desired the merchant to go back to his inn, and promised to call on him in the course of the day. Mynheer Meyer went home, and ordered an excellent dinner. Time passed, his friend came not. Meyer grew impatient. He had just put on his hat, and walking out, when the waiter threw open the door, and announced two gentlemen.

"Ah, dere comes de monish," thought Mynheer Meyer. The gentleman approached; the taller one whipped out what seemed to Meyer a receipt. "Ay, ver vell, I vill sign, ver vell."

"Signing, sir, is useless; you will be kind enough to accompany us. This is a warrant for debt, sir; my house is extremely comfortable; gentlemen of the first fashion go there; quite moderate, too; only a guinea a day; find your own wine."

"I do—no—understand, sare," said the merchant, smiling amicably; "I am very well off here—thank you."

"Come, come," said the other gentleman, speaking for the first time, "no parlavoo, monsieur, you are our prisoner. This is a warrant for the sum of £10,000, due Gregory Jones."

The merchant started; the merchant frowned; but so it was. Capt. Gregory Jones arrested Mynheer Meyer for £10,000; for, as any one knows, any man may arrest us who has conscience enough to swear that we owe him money. Where was Mynheer Meyer? In a strange town to get bail! Mynheer Meyer went to prison.

"Dat be a strange vay of paying a man his monish!" said Mynheer Meyer.

In order to while away time, our merchant, who was wonderful social, scraped acquaintance with some of his fellow prisoners. "Vat be you in prison for?" said he to a stout respectable looking man, who seemed in a violent passion; "for vat crime?"

"I, sir, crime!" quoth the prisoner; "sir, I was going to Liverpool, to vote at the election, when a friend of the opposite candidate had me suddenly arrested for £2,000. Before I can get bail the election will be over!"

"Vat's dat you tell me? arrest you to prevent you giving an honest vote? Is dat justice?"

"Justice! no," said our friend; "it's the law of arrest."

"And vat you be in prison for?" said the merchant, pityingly, to a thin, cadaverous looking object, who ever and anon applied a handkerchief to eyes, that were worn with weeping.

"An attorney offered a friend of mine to discount a bill if he could obtain a few names to endorse it; I, sir, endorsed it. The bill became due: the next day the attorney arrested all whose names were on the bill—there were eight of us, the law allows him two guines for each, there are sixteen guines, sir for the lawyer—but I, sir alas! My family will starve before I shall be released. Sir, there are a set of men called discounting attorneys, who live upon the profits of entrapping and arresting us poor folks."

"Mine Got! but is dat justice?"

"Alas! no sir—it's the Law of Arrest."

"But," said the merchant, turning round to a lawyer, who the devil deserted, and who now was the victim of his profession, "day tell me in England a man may be called inoshent till he be proved guilty, but here am I who because von carron of a shailor, who owish me five hundred pounts, taken an oath dat I owe him ten thousand—here am I on that scoundrel's single oath clapped up in prishon. Is this a man's being innoshent till he is proved guilty, sare?"

"Sir," said the lawyer primly, "you are thinking of criminal cases; but if a man be unfortunate enough to get into debt, that's quite a different thing—we are harder to poverty than we are to crime."

"But, mine Got, is dat justice?"

"Justice! pooh! it's the law of arrest," said the lawyer, turning on his heel.

Our merchant was liberated, as no one appeared to prove the debt. He flew to a magistrate; he told his case; he implored justice against Capt. Jones.

"Captain Gregory Jones, you mean?"

"Ay, mine goot sare—yesh!"

"He sat sail for Calcutta yesterday. He must evidently have sworn this debt against you for the purpose of getting rid of your claim and silencing your mouth till you could catch him no longer.—He's a clever fellow—Gregory Jones!"

"De tyfel! but, sare, is dere no remedy for de poor merchant?"

"Remedy! oh yes, indictment for perjury."

"But vat use is dat? You say he is gone ten thousand miles off—Calcutta."

"That's certainly against your indictment."

"And cannot I get my monish?"

"Not as I see."

"And have I been arrested instead of him?"

"You have."

"Sare, I have only one word to say—is dat justice?"

"That I can't say, Mynheer Meyer, but it is certainly the Law of Arrest," answered the magistrate and he bowed the merchant out of the room.

Love.—What a man! Never loved!—Pshaw! such a man must have a heart of ice—a gizzard of a goose—a soul as lifeless as a corn-cob, and a head as sappy as a cocoa-nut.—*Methuen Gazette.*

The editor, we think, must have forgot that love in "*involuntary.*" It a feller can't, he can't.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

We have altogether a different idea of the "tender passion." We think it a self acting machine. It an't perpetual motion, though—not by a long shot.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Some one, in speaking of the mutations of federal whiggery, its disguises and repeated change of name, likens it to a man's jack knife. He had a single bladed knife which he had carried for thirty years, summer and winter—year in, and year out, he had carried that knife. He would'nt take any sum for it, because he had possessed it so long—in the course of which time, however, it had received *nineteen new blades, and thirteen new handles.*

A few days ago a butcher in this neighborhood, who has always been considered "wide awake," lost a shoulder of mutton; and having ascertained that it had been stolen by a dog belonging to a certain attorney, he lost no time in repairing to its owner, and accosted him as follows: "Pray, sir, if a dog comes to my shop and runs away with a joint of meat, cannot I make its owner pay for it?" "Certainly," replied the attorney. "Then I will thank you for 2s 9d., which is the price of a shoulder of mutton your pointer has just stolen from me." The lawyer paid the money, and the knight of the cleaver thanking him and wishing him good morning, was leaving the office; but the solicitor said, "stay sir, I must trouble you for my fee. You came to consult me, I gave you my opinion and the charge is 6s 3d." The butcher looked exceedingly "sheepish," but instantly paid the amount, and returned home with the loss of his mutton, and an additional 2s. 11d.

English Paper.

Rats.—An Innkeeper lately complaining to a gentleman that his house was greatly infested with rats, and that he would willingly give a considerable sum to get rid of them, was on the following morning thus accosted by a Frenchman, after he had received his bill. "I vill assure you, sare, I shall tell you vich vay you shall get rid of de rat." "I will be much obliged to you if you can," replied the landlord. "Vell den, only charge de rat as you charge me, and I'll be hanged if de rat ever come to your house again!"

FRESH MEDICINES

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER

HAVE just received a Fresh Supply of GENUINE MEDICINES—among which are the following, for the first time offered in this market, to which they would particularly invite the attention of Physicians, to wit:

Tartrate of Iron and Potassa, a mild and excellent Tonic.
Hydrargyrum cum creta, (chalk mercury) an excellent preparation for children.
Precipitated Carbonate of Iron, esteemed a much finer preparation than the old rust or carbonate.
Acetate of Potassa, (sal diuriticus.)
Liquor Potassa; Extract of Jalap; Elaterium, very fine, (Clutterbuck's,) and Medicines of all kinds generally used in this country.

—ALSO—

Dye-stuffs, Paints, Oils, Snuffs, Tobacco, Spanish Cigars, Candles, Rice, Starch, Soaps, Perfumes, Brushes, Instruments, Paste-boards, fine Letter and Wrapping Paper, Quills, Ink, Drawing Paper and Paints, madeira, teneriff, malaga, port, sherry, champaign, muscat, and claret Wines, french, peach, and apple Brandy, Gin, monongahala and old Whiskey, jamaica and new-england Rum, Loaf Sugar, Varnishes, Sand Paper, Glass-ware, Bottles, lemon and ginger Syrup, Lime Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Corks, Pocket, Books and Maps, Pipes, iron and composition Mortars and Pestles, Candle-wick, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Cook's, Shop, Beckwith's, Peters', Moffat's Brandreth's, Evans', and Phelps' Pills, Houck's and Swaim's Panacea, Moore and Anderson's Cough-Drops, Snuff-boxes, Spices, Pepper, Suce, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Back-Gammon Boards, Matches, Balm of Columbia for bald heads, Elixir of Opium, Swaim's Vermifuge,

And a thousand other articles too tedious to mention, which will be sold very low, at the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, North Carolina.

January 10, 1840. r

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED

OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. r

Number Six.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. r

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers offer at Wholesale or Retail,
120 Reams Wrapping Paper;
20 do. Foolscap do.;
12 do. Letter do. ruled and unruled
10 Gross Paste-boards;
6 do. Rice Paper;
French and colored Paper for Ladies' use.
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. r

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies,
For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Jewellery for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer at wholesale, a large and beautiful assortment of

JEWELLERY, Cutlery,

AND A VARIETY OF *FANCY ARTICLES.*

Merchants and dealers in the above are invited to call and examine, as they are determined to sell very cheap. C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. r

Wanted

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless Castor Oil.

☞ Apply to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and now offer for sale, wholesale or retail, the following

GOODS:

737 pieces brown and bleached Domestics;
16 " Apron Checks;
26 " Bed Ticking;
40 " black and colored Cambrick;
120 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs;
34 pieces Kentucky Jeans;
23 " red and green Flannels;
167 twilled and duffle Blankets;
25 pieces plain and checked Linseys;
44 " black and colored Merinoes;
416 " Fancy Prints;
18 " grey and blue mixed Sattinette;
350 Mens' and Boys' Seal Caps;
6 pieces Het-Anker Bolting Cloths.

—ALSO—

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Drugs, Saddlery, Plated-Ware, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Queens-Ware, Glass-Ware, Together with a General Assortment of all kinds of Goods, which will be sold lower than they ever have been.
J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. 2m

Just Received, and for Sale,

Wholesale or Retail,

75 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
800 bars Iron 1¼ to 2 inches wide;
2,000 lbs. Spring Steel;
500 " blister do.;
1,500 " bar Lead;
15 kegs Powder;
24 hogsheads Sugar;
60 bags Coffee;
100 kegs White Lead;
15 coils Rope;
20 pieces Bagging;
40 boxes Glass 8 x 10;
20 " " 10 x 12;
40 Nova Scotia Grindstones;
240 bottles Scotch Snuff,
By J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840. tf—

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

NEW CONCERN AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the public in general, that they have entered into Co-partnership in the Mercantile business, under the firm of

BROWN & SPARROW;

and solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the former concern of Michael Brown; they hope by attention to business, a good stock of GOODS and at low prices, to merit a continuance of the same.

MICHAEL BROWN,
THOMAS W. SPARROW.
January 24, 1840. 3t.

P. S. Those indebted to the former concern of Michael Brown, (which was dissolved on the 12th inst.,) will please call and settle the same, with Thomas W. Sparrow, who is fully authorised to grant discharges.
MICHAEL BROWN.
Jan. 13th, 1839.

New Bargains.

MONS. ROUECHE

TAKES great pleasure, to inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has received direct from Charleston, S. C., a *fresh supply* of Fruits and Groceries,

—SUCH AS—

ORANGES,	FRESH CRACKERS,
LEMONS,	CHEESE,
RAISINS,	OYSTERS,
FIGS,	SARDINES,
FRESH HONEY,	HERRING,
	CORDIALS.

—ALSO—

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS, all of the best qualities, and of the latest importation.

N. B. The above articles can be sold very low for *Cash.*
Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1839. tf.

CRESS & BOGER

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:
Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestics;
10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.P.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anvilles;
2 smiths' Bellows;
1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Maccaubo Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Het Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screan wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.
July 26, 1839. tf

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic,* or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.
Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers
CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

BLANKS.

A fresh supply of BLANKS of the most approved forms, just printed on fine paper, and for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON,
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

Morus Multicaulis, Fruit Trees, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth:) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.
CHARLES MOCK.
Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 6m.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found treespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.
JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.
" 9—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing, 1,353, lying on Lick creek.
" 12—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.
ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED,

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 30th of November last, a negro man who calls his name JIM. He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout made, has a down look; had on a kersia coat and pants, and cotton velvet vest: says he was purchased in Franklin County, N. C., by Dowtin & Yancy, and on his way South, was persuaded to leave his master, by some white man, who after some day or two, began to travel a different direction from what JIM expected; Jim therefore, left him, and immediately surrendered himself to a white man. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
W. WOMACK, Jailor.
Lexington, N. C., December 6, 1839. tf.

Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their *Cotton Picked* and *Packed* in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

GIN

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation,) 4 miles north west of Salisbury,—and is in excellent order, for receiving, *PICKING* and *PACKING COTTON.*

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.
R. N. CRAIGE.
November 29, 1839. tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*
SIMEON HIELICK.
December 6, 1839. tf.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.
JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

Twin Cot ton Seed

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.
November 1st, 1839. tf.

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

☞ Apply at this **Office.**
September 20, 1839. tf.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this Office.